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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/956,924	09/21/2001	Hideaki Yagi	Q66252	2470	
7590 02/24/2004 SUGHRUE MION ZINN MACPEAK & SEAS, PLLC			EXAMI	EXAMINER	
			RAGONESE,	RAGONESE, ANDREA M	
2100 Pennsylva Washington, D	nia Avenue, NW C 20037-3213		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
,			3743		
			DATE MAILED: 02/24/2004	1 D	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

				<u> </u>				
	: <b></b>	Application N .	Applicant(s)	$\mathcal{W}$				
Office Action Summary		09/956,924	YAGI ET AL.					
		Examiner	Art Unit					
		Andrea M. Ragonese	3743					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply								
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. e period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply of period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed /s will be considered time the mailing date of this c ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status								
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 De	ecember 2003.						
'=	☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)☐ This action is non-final.							
3)	<u> </u>							
,	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Dispositi	ion of Claims							
4)⊠ 5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	<ul> <li>Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.</li> <li>4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.</li> <li>□ Claim(s) is/are allowed.</li> <li>□ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.</li> <li>□ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are objected to.</li> </ul>							
Applicati	ion Papers							
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on <u>21 September 2001</u> is/a Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	nre: a) $\boxtimes$ accepted or b) $\square$ object drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 Cl	FR 1.121(d).				
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119							
a)[	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign  All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents  2. Certified copies of the priority documents  3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau see the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National	Stage				
Attachment	t(s)							
	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary						
3) 🔲 Infom	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:		D-152)				

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on December 22, 2003 has been entered. Examiner acknowledges that **claims 1-2** have been amended.

## Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to **claims 1-12** have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

# **Double Patenting**

- 3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).
- 4. A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

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5. Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

- 6. Claims 1-12 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 1, 4-10, 12, 14-22 and 24-32 of copending Application No. 09/956,925 or over claims 1-17 of copending Application No. 09/957,030. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not yet been patented.
- 7. The subject matter claimed in the instant application is fully disclosed in the referenced copending application and would be covered by any patent granted on that copending application since the referenced copending application and the instant application are claiming common subject matter, as follows: oxygen supply apparatus with a sensor for detecting the state of breathing of the user.
- 8. Furthermore, there is no apparent reason why applicant would be prevented from presenting claims corresponding to those of the instant application in the other copending application. See *In re Schneller*, 397 F.2d 350, 158 USPQ 210 (CCPA 1968). See also MPEP § 804.

# Claim Objections

9. **Claims 1-12** are objected to because of the following informalities: in **claim 1**, line 6, "breadth-synchronized" should be deleted and – breath-synchronized – inserted therefor. Appropriate correction is required.

10. Claims 11-12 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Specifically, dependent claim 11 recites a controller which does not properly further limit the oxygen enriching apparatus as claimed in claim 1. In addition, dependent claim 12 recites a recording medium which does not properly further limit the controller as claimed in claim 11 or the oxygen enriching apparatus as claimed in claim 1.

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

11. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

12. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The specification does not make mention of the switch that is claimed in claim 10. Sufficient support of this claimed element should be added to the specification.

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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

13. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United

States.

14. Claims 1-6 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by

Sato et al. (US 4,681,099). Sato et al. discloses an oxygen enriching apparatus 1 which

enriches oxygen contained in the air to thereby obtain oxygen-enriched gas (column 6,

lines 40-59), and which supplies the oxygen-enriched gas to a user 22 synchronously

with inhalation of the user 22 by means of a breath synchronizing function (column 7,

lines 41-49), which comprises:

means 17 for supplying the oxygen-enriched gas at a first flow rate equal to or

less than a continuous bas flow rate when a breath-synchronized operation is

not performed, wherein the continuous base flow rate is a flow rate at which

the oxygen enriching apparatus 1 can supply the oxygen-enriched gas

continuously (column 6, line 60-column 7, line 9);

means 29 in combination with valve 24 for supplying the oxygen-enriched gas

at a second flow rate greater than the continuous base flow rate over an

inhalation period having a length 25 to 40% that of a breathing cycle of the

user 22 when a breath-synchronized operation is performed (column 11, line

49-column 12, line 12), as depicted in Figures 7A-7C;

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means 21 for establishing the continuous base flow rate equal to or less than
 4 liters/min (column 7, lines 19-30), as depicted in Table 2;

- means 29 for detecting the state of inhalation or exhalation including a sensor
   28, and for controlling supply of the oxygen-enriched gas based on a signal output from the sensor 28 (column 7, lines 41-49);
- means 29 for determining a timing for starting or ending supply of the of the oxygen-enriched gas in the breathing cycle, based on the sensor 28 signal, as shown in Figure 1;
- means 29 in combination with CPU 49 and timer 50 for detecting the state of inhalation or exhalation one time or a plurality of number of times on the basis of a signal output from the sensor 28, and for determining the timing for starting or ending subsequent supply of the oxygen-enriched gas based on the thus-detected state of inhalation or exhalation (column 12, lines 13-57);
- a tank 23 provided in an oxygen-enriched-gas supply passage on the downstream side of an oxygen enriching section 1, for accumulating oxygenenriched gas supplied during the exhalation period of each breathing timing (column 7, lines 25-30); and
- a switch **55** for setting a flow rate of the oxygen-enriched gas, wherein when the flow rate is set by use of the switch **55** to the first flow rate equal to or less than the continuous base flow rate, the oxygen enriching apparatus **1** supplies the oxygen-enriched gas continuously, and when the flow rate is set by use of the switch **55** to the second flow rate greater than the continuous

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base flow rate, the oxygen enriching apparatus 1 supplies the oxygenenriched gas by means of the breath-synchronized operation (column 8, lines 29-47).

- 15. Given the fact that applicant recites the combination of a controller for controlling operation of an oxygen enriching apparatus and the oxygen enriching apparatus itself [see claim objection in paragraph 10 of this Office action], claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sato et al. (US 4,681,099). Specifically, it appears that claim 11 is limited to the controller itself as a subcombination. Given this interpretation, the cited prior art is considered applicable to the claimed invention. Sato et al. discloses a controller 29 for controlling operation of an oxygen enriching apparatus 1 which enriches oxygen contained in the air to thereby obtain oxygen-enriched gas (column 6, lines 40-59), and which supplies the oxygen-enriched gas to a user 22 synchronously with inhalation of the user 22 by means of a breath synchronizing function (column 7, lines 41-49). Additional support for the rejection of the claimed elements of claim 1 can be found in paragraph 14 of this Office action.
- 16. Given the fact that applicant recites the combination of a recording medium having recorded thereon means for executing the function of a controller [see claim objection in paragraph 10 of this Office action], a controller for controlling operation of an oxygen enriching apparatus and the oxygen enriching apparatus itself, **claim 12** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sato et al. (US 4,681,099). Specifically, it appears that **claim 12** is limited to the recording medium itself as a subcombination. Given this interpretation, the cited prior art is considered applicable to

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the claimed invention. Sato et al. discloses a recording medium **53** (column 9, lines 4-16) having recorded thereon means for executing the function of a controller **29**, wherein the controller **29** is utilized for controlling operation of an oxygen enriching apparatus **1** which enriches oxygen contained in the air to thereby obtain oxygen-enriched gas (column 6, lines 40-59), and which supplies the oxygen-enriched gas to a user **22** synchronously with inhalation of the user **22** by means of a breath synchronizing function (column 7, lines 41-49). Additional support for the rejection of the claimed elements of **claim 1** can be found in paragraph 14 of this Office action.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 17. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 18. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato 19. et al. (US 4,681,099) in view of Davenport (US 6,237,594). Sato et al. discloses an oxygen enriching apparatus comprising all the limitations recited in claims 7-9, with the exception of a plurality of tanks provided in series in an oxygen-enriched-gas supply passage. However, the use of one or more tanks in an oxygen supply passage was known at the time of the invention. Specifically, Davenport teaches the use of a number of tanks 46, 50 in an oxygen supply device 10 for allowing the device 10 to deliver a broad range of flow to the patient 12 without negatively impacting the performance of the valves and sensors (column 8, line 57-column 9, line 13). A check valve 62 is provided between the tanks 46, 50. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the oxygen enriching apparatus 1 of Sato et al. to include additional tanks in the gas supply line because, as taught by Davenport, it is well-known in the art to use multiple tanks in series in order to allow the apparatus to deliver gas over a wide range of flow rates without negatively impacting the performance of the valves and sensors.

#### Conclusion

20. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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21. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

22. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Andrea M. Ragonese whose telephone number is (703)

306-4055. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 8

am until 4 pm ET.

23. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Henry A. Bennett can be reached on (703) 308-0101. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)

872-9306.

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24. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

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February 20, 2004

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Henry Bernett Supervisor Fatent Examiner Soup 3700